muscular. Brain much expanded transversely and well convoluted. Testes abdominal Teats two, inguinal in position.
Placenta diffuse and non-deciduate.

The Whales and Dolphins,, which constitute this order, form an assemblage which is easily characterised by reason of the fact that their affinities to other groups of Mammalia are so doubtful that they furnish matter rather for speculation than for authoritative statement. Some hold that they resemble in certain points the "Ungulata; while others again see in them the culminating term of a series which commences with such a form as the Otter, and of which the Seals and Sea-lions are intermediate stages. A third opinion is that the Whales have arisen from some low mammalian stock, too primitive to be assigned to any existing order of mammals. Palaeontology, as will be seen later, throws no light whatever -upon their origin. This matter has already been referred to (see p. 120) in considering the position of the Cetaeea

The Whales include the most gigantic of all the orders of vertebrated animals. ~*No* creature living or extinct is so large as the Sibbald's .Rorqual, which attains to a length of some 85 feet, or perhaps even rather more. On the other hand we have what are by comparison minute forms. Apart from the possibly problematical *Delphinus minutus,* stated to be only *2* feet in length, we have as a minimum 3 or 4 feet. The size of the Cetaeea has been subjected to much exaggeration. The first duty of a Whale, observed the late Sir William Flower, is to be large; and Natural Historians, in the recent as well as in the remote past, have not hesitated to put very round numbers upon the dimensions of the larger members of the order. We may perhaps pass over Pliny's " fish called balaena or whirlpool, which is so long and broad as to take up more in length and breadth than two acres of ground," and a number of analogous exaggerations, which gradually dwindled down to the dimensions just stated of the great HorojiaL M. Pouehet has made the ingenious suggestion that the statements of the ancients may have been nearer the truth than observations of to-day would have us believe;

he pointed out justly that in former times Whales were not so relentlessly pursued as during the last century; the inference bei»g ¡**tjbn»t** they may have lived to a greater age, and attained a more colossal bulk. The more modem exaggerations in the